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YEFREMOV LEAVES HERE AFTER SIX-DAY VISIT Relations Satisfy Both Sides

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—Mikhail Yefremov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, left early yesterday for home after what he called a memorable six-day visit to this country.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi, and Public Works Minister Eng. Ahmadullah were among those who saw Yefremov and his delegation off at the airport.

Yefremov arrived in Kabul on November 12 at the invitation of the Afghan government to participate in the inauguration of the Doshi-Sherkhan Bandar highway. During his stay here Yefremov was received by His Majesty the King and met His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, and several

other top Afghan officials. He also inspected some of the projects completed or under implementation with Soviet assistance.

The Governor, the Mayor, the Deputy Minister of Public Works, officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Public Works Ministry, and the Soviet Ambassador and members of his embassy were present at the airport to bid him farewell.

Yefremov, accompanied by Etemadi, reviewed a guard of honour. The First Deputy Prime Minister, the Governor and Mayor then escorted Yefremov to his plane.

Thursday evening Yefremov was guest of honour at a reception given by Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Ivanovich Alexandrov at the Soviet Embassy which was attended by Prime Minister Maiwandwal, Dr. Zahir, Senator Dawi, Ali Mohammad, Etemadi, other Cabinet members, high-ranking officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Yefremov gave the following message to a Bakhtar reporter before he left.

YEFREMOV'S STATEMENT

The Soviet government delegation which arrived here at the kind invitation of the Royal Government of Afghanistan participated in the opening ceremonies of the Doshi-Sherkhan Bandar highway, which has been built with the financial and technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

"The construction of this highway is an important step towards increasing Afghanistan's role in international trade and in the implementation of Afghanistan's economic development plans. The completion of the project is another step in consolidating friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union based on good-neighbourliness and mutual understanding and disinterested cooperation.

It is a matter of pleasure to see hundreds of Soviet specialists working side by side with Afghans for the development of Afghanistan's national economy. Their joint efforts serve the cause of consolidation of friendship between the two countries.

REAL COEXISTENCE

With the endeavours of both sides these relations are being expanded and consolidated year to year and are an outstanding example of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems.

The Soviet delegation inspected the work on such important industrial projects such as Naghlu power plant, the Pule Khumri-Sheberghan highway, the central silo in Kabul, the Polytechnic Institute, and a few residential districts in Kabul and other projects completed or under completion with Soviet assistance in Afghanistan. Wherever the Soviet delegation went it was happy over the kind reception given by the people of Afghanistan and the government and the constant attention and hospitality of the Afghan side.

The delegation, availing itself of this opportunity, wants to convey its sincere thanks through representative of publications to their Afghan friends.

During its stay here the delegation held fruitful meetings with His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, His Excellency Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

(Contd. on page 4)



First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nour Ahmad Etemadi (first right) bidding farewell to Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, T.M. Yefremov (first left) before the latter's departure for home at Kabul airport Friday morning.

Farm Statistic Surveys Done In 10 Provinces, On In More

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has collected preliminary statistics on nine provinces and has completed collecting sample statistics in Nangarhar in accordance with the 1970 programme of agriculture statistics of the World Food and Agriculture Organisation for the Near East.

During the last four months groups of statisticians of the Ministry have been making preliminary surveys in 12 provinces, going from village to village.

These provinces are: Kapisa, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Bamian, Samangan, Balkh, Jozjan, Parwan, Wardak and Ghazni. Only the surveys in Samangan, Balkh and Jozjan have yet to be completed.

In the surveys the following information is collected about each village: population, area under cultivation, (dry and irrigated farms separately), forests and pastures, important crops, natural and man-made water resources, number of flour mills, number of livestock, average production per jerib and per head of cattle, expenditure and profits during the year per head of cattle and unit of land.

Under the programme the entire country will be surveyed in this manner and this will pave the way for the general agricultural statistics programme in which FAO will help.

The preliminary data collected will be published by each province in the form of pamphlets covering each woleswali. They will be given to the authorities in charge of planning for development.

The survey in Nangarhar under the FAO programme covers every livestock owner or farmer. The data are being processed now.

The preliminary estimates show that Nangarhar's rural population is 673,348—332,890 men and 340,458 women; 310,794 16 years old or less and 371,1554 above 16 years.

Livestock figures are: cattle 361,156; sheep and goats 152,238, horses, donkeys and mules 63,309, camels 6,157, poultry 45,636.

There are 72,001 farmers and they cultivate 448,859 jeribs of land, of which 93 per cent is irrigated.

In the Nangarhar survey individuals were asked about 200 questions. In 1970 the general agricultural statistics programme will be conducted in an even more comprehensive manner.

NATO Parliamentarians Plan Contacts With East Europe

PARIS, Nov. 19—

Parliamentarians of the 15 NATO nations have decided to try for informal contacts with East European legislators as a first step toward a European detente.

They accepted a proposal from a working party of their political committee to "explore the political climate" and see if more formal talks can be arranged to create conditions eventually leading to increased contacts with East European countries.

The recommendation, adopted at the week-long parliamentarians' conference in Paris ended Friday evening, urges the North Atlantic Council to "take specific measures to seek healthy economic, political and cultural relations with Eastern Europe, including harmonisation of NATO policy on East-West trade and other measures."

It was one of 18 resolutions adopted after two days of closed committee discussion and two days of debate in open plenary sessions.

The parliamentarians recommended North Atlantic Council support of NATO's "McNamara committee," speedy consummation of its

work in establishing consultative arrangements on nuclear doctrine, and termed the conclusion of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty "of prime importance."

They recommended strengthening of the flanks of NATO's Atlantic front, especially the Southeast flank—Greece and Turkey—military as well as economic.

Although they recognised NATO members' responsibility to join in economic and social efforts for the developing world, they said such matters are best handled on a bilateral basis or through international organisations other than NATO.

They also urged the NATO Council to make long-term agreements with the French for use of the alliance's pipeline systems, communications, and for training.

(Contd. on page 4)

Italy Urges Committee Study China's Representation In UN

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 19, (Reuter).—

Italy proposed Friday that the United Nations appoint a small panel of eminent international personalities to study the problem of Chinese representation and determine if Peking really wants to join the world body.

It was the first new approach in years to the old dilemma of which Chinese government—the one in Peking or the regime on Taiwan—should be recognised here.

Senator Attilio Piccioni, Italian Minister without portfolio, offered the plan on the opening day of the General Assembly's annual debate on the issue. He promised a later resolution embodying the proposal.

Taiwan, which occupies the Chinese seat here, denounced the plan, declaring that it brought into question the status of its delegates.

The United States made no public comment, but informed sources said American reaction was cool. The British, who favour Peking's early admission to the UN also indicated opposition.

Supporters of 78-nation resolution to admit Peking and oust Taiwan said it was totally unacceptable. One told reporters after the Assembly adjourned its session until next Monday: "we know what China wants."

Diplomatic sources said the formula, promoted by Italy, would have the Assembly set up a special committee to make a year's study of the question of China's representation and recommend "an appropriate solution, taking into account the political realities in the area."

They said Canada had been pushing for stronger wording by which the committee would aim at a solution "recognising that sovereignty over the Chinese mainland is vested in the (Communist) People's Republic of China and recognising that sovereignty over Taiwan (Formosa) is vested in the (nationalist) Republic of China."

Besides Italy, they reported, six or more other small countries have agreed tentatively to sponsor the resolution. Now in the form of a rough working paper. These include Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Ireland and Trinidad and Tobago.

The next was still subject to change before its introduction. On Thursday the United Nations General Assembly endorsed an Afro-Asian resolution demanding that Britain use force to end the Rhodesian rebellion.

It passed the recommendation of the colonial committee that Britain should apply force, if necessary, against the "illegal racist minority regime in Rhodesia."

The voting was 89 in favour, two against, and 17 abstentions.

The Assembly also asked Britain to see to it that supplies of goods to Rhodesia including oil, are halted.

The two votes against came from Portugal and South Africa who were condemned because of their support for Rhodesia.

A spokesman for the Anglo-Rhodesian society in London commenting on the UN decision Thursday, said the society deplored that "a body, allegedly created for peace-keeping purposes, should advocate an act of war against a peaceful country."

Observers said Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Rhodesia statement, expected next week, would probably indicate that the end of the road has been reached after two years of negotiation.

The cabinet would have no alternative but to comply with the undertaking given to it at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference set in motion the procedure for handing the whole affair to the UN Security Council for imposition of mandatory sanctions.

The UN's special committee on colonialism Thursday approved a

draft resolution calling on Spain and Britain to continue talks on Gibraltar and refrain from any acts which will hamper success of the negotiations. The statement asked Secretary-General U Thant to assist in implementing the resolution.

The vote was 6 in favour, none against, with the rest abstaining.

The resolution was sponsored by Iran, Tunisia, Tanzania, Sierre Leone, Uruguay, Iraq, Syria, Venezuela, and Chile.

It noted that certain acts had prejudiced the progress of the Spanish-British negotiations.

Sidky Back From Extensive Tour Of Northern Areas

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky returned to Kabul Friday after an extensive tour of the north.

On his way to Kabul the Minister visited Friday morning the Takhte Rostum and saw some of the historic relics of Samangan province. While in Samangan Sidky discussed with Governor Mohammad Hanif matters relating to the preservation of relics and providing tourist facilities in the province.

Friday afternoon the Minister arrived in Pule Khumri, where he discussed with the mayor the setting up of a library and construction of a building for the provincial department of Information and Culture and a printing press. The mayor promised municipal aid for this purpose.

Wednesday afternoon the Minister, accompanied by Governor Hussein Masa of Balkh, visited the mosque and shrine of Khwaja Abu Nasser Parsa, the mausoleum of Rabia Balkhi and other places of interest. While in Balkh the Minister discussed with provincial officials the question of restoring and repairing Khwaja Nasrudin mosque, which is a historic structure. Inscription of an epitaph on the tomb of Rabia Balkhi and the repair of monuments of historic or tourist importance were also discussed Wednesday night. The Minister attended a concert given by artists of Bedar Nandari.

Thursday morning Sidky left Mazare Sharif for Kabul, arriving in Khulm in the afternoon. Sidky accompanied by Mohammad Hanif, the Governor of Samangan, visited the Jahan Noma garden and the historic Madrasa of Mir Mohammad Amin Aibak. Here, too, the Minister discussed matters relating to the restoration and repair of monuments.

The 25 acre Jahan Noma garden is on the southwestern approaches of Khulm and was built during the reign of His Majesty Amir Abdul Rahman Khan.

Ayub Says SEATO Membership Of No Value To Pakistan

LONDON, Nov. 19, (Reuter).—Pakistan's President Ayub Khan began the second day of his state visit to Britain Friday by opening an exhibition designed to encourage young people to become professional engineers.

The exhibition was originally to be opened by Queen Elizabeth but she asked the President to perform the ceremony while she and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, sat either side of him.

Ayub Khan earlier expressed doubt about the value of his country's membership of the eight-nation Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

He told a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs that Pakistan's reason for joining the defensive alliance was security. "But when aggression came to us no one lifted a finger," he declared. "You can see how much value we should attach to it now."

The collective defence treaty was signed in 1954 in Manila by Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Britain and the United States.

The President also said federation on the sub-continent "will not work, cannot work and is a stupid concept."

He had been asked if he foresaw a time when there would be a federal solution in which such problems such as Kashmir could be settled.

(Contd. on page 4)

Rusk Sees Little Hope For Prolonged Bombing Pause Ho Chi Minh Congratulates Russell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, (Combined Wires).—Secretary of State Dean Rusk Friday told a press conference he did not want to "hold out the expectation that a prolonged bombing pause" would occur again this year in Vietnam. There was a 37-day pause late in 1965 and early in 1966.

"We want to distinguish," Rusk said, "between what might happen at Christmas and the idea of a general pause of the sort that came during January of this year."

The 37-day pause started with a Christmas and Vietnamese new year's truce and extended into early 1966. Rusk said a Christmas truce has not been formally proposed to the United States "at this point."

He said the question of a Christmas truce would "to some extent" depend on the South Vietnamese, the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese and whether both sides on the scene wish to halt the fighting over the period of the Vietnamese Christmas, and the Vietnamese New Year.

Rusk said the United States has not been able to get indications from North Vietnam "as to what would happen if the bombing stopped." He added this was not due to lack of contact with the Hanoi regime.

Asked about press reports that the U.S. emphasis in Vietnam is moving from diplomatic to military hands, Rusk replied that if there is any "weighing" as between military and diplomatic "this is mostly due to the fact that the other side has not been willing to undertake serious discussions... or to come to a conference or make peace."

The United States, he said, would be "glad to see this matter move from the military to the diplomats at any moment," adding, "there can be no doubt about our view on this."

U.S. forces in Vietnam will concentrate next year on combat operations against major enemy formations and South Vietnam's army will switch to a pacification role with responsibility for most of the anti-guerrilla warfare, U.S. officials said Friday.

This apportioning of responsibility was said to be an outcome of the Manila summit conference and the talks there between President Johnson and leaders of South Vietnam's government.

Officials stressed this would not mean that the United States would be doing most of the fighting in Vietnam in the future.

It said anti-guerrilla operations still accounted for most of the military activity, particularly in the Delta area and that South Vietnam

would still bear the major brunt.

In essence, the decision makes clear what has been happening in Vietnam for some time.

Meanwhile President Ho Chi-minh of North Vietnam has sent congratulations to British philosopher Earl Bertrand Russell on the war crimes tribunal he has set up to investigate alleged American atrocities in Vietnam.

"This is an act of international importance for the defence of justice and the right of self-determination of the peoples," said the message as quoted by the North Vietnam news agency.

President Ho said the North Vietnamese people, highly value and wholeheartedly support your noble initiative.

North Vietnam has published what it calls A Black Book on the U.S. crimes in Vietnam charging America with conducting chemical warfare, Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said Thursday.

Judicial Council To See Draft Of Supreme Court Bill

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—Under a royal decree Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has instructed the Justice Ministry to submit to the Judicial Administrative Council the draft bill on the duties and authorities on the Supreme Court prepared by the Ministry.

The bill will be studied by the Judiciary Administrative Council before being submitted to His Majesty the King.

The Constitution says that "The Supreme Court shall come into existence on the 22nd day of Mezzan, 1346 A.H. (October 14, 1967)."

It also says that till the establishment of the Supreme Court, "the King has the authority to take necessary measures for securing the performance of the functions of the Supreme Court."

Two New Deputies In Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—The Central Election Committee announced Thursday that Bahaudin, with 1,958 votes, and Shamsul Haq, with 3,420 have been elected Deputies of the Wolesi Jirgah from Jabul Seraj, Parwan, and Karghaye, Leghman.

The by-elections to fill the seats of the Karghaye deputy, who died, and the Jabul Seraj deputy who resigned to accept an ambassador's post, began on November 2. The unsuccessful candidates were: Sher Ali (1,1767 votes) and Basmel-lah (110 votes).

In Jabul Seraj the losers were: Mohammad Haider (1423 votes) Ghulam Sediq (376) Abdul Hamid (1,693) Mohammad Sadeq (1,301) and Mohammad Islam (1,200).

Herat Businessmen Support Centre

HERAT, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—A mother and child centre and a kindergarten will be established in Herat. The cost, including Af. 200,000 a year to pay employees, will be met by businessmen.

At a meeting held at the Governor's office, a 12 man committee was appointed to work out details. The Governor expressed appreciation for the interest shown by citizens in the welfare project.

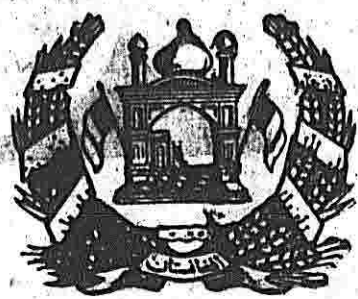
Abdul Ghafar Aziz, Public Health Ministry adviser, spoke on the importance of such centres in the social life of the people. Aziz said the Ministry would provide the personnel to run the centre and UNESCO will provide transport facilities, technical equipment and medicines.

Thoracic Surgery Unit Proposed Here

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—The Public Health Ministry is planning under instructions from Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to establish an independent clinic for thoracic surgery. It will do cardiac and chest operations and also train surgeons in these fields.

The project was discussed in a meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of Deputy Public Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakim. It was attended by well-known thoracic surgeon Dr. Shaw, members of the Public Health Ministry and the chief of Avicenna Hospital.

STOP PRESS



THE KABUL TIMES

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Libraries' Role In Literacy Campaign

The Minister of Information and Culture has just returned from an extensive tour of the north, visiting historical sites, looking into the affairs of the Ministry's provincial departments, inspecting museums and opening libraries. For a country like Afghanistan, which is rich in historic relics, it is important to have well-established and organised museums near the historic sites and provincial towns. It is encouraging to see that the Ministry of Information and Culture has indentified itself with this idea.

Earlier this year we saw the opening of a new museum in Gulbahar exhibiting newly found valuable relics from Khume Zargar. Plans are underway to establish new museums and improve and expand the existing ones.

During his visit to the north, the Minister opened several libraries. For a country such as Afghanistan, where literacy is not very high, the establishment of provincial libraries is indispensable to promote literacy and spread the light of knowledge.

Recently there has been a general revival of libraries throughout the country. New libraries have been set up in Kandahar, Ghazni, Gardez, Helmand, Khulm and Mazar. The efforts of the department of public libraries also prompted one of the responsible and well-to-do men in Mir Bacha Kot to form the nucleus of a library in the area and by doing so has set an example well worth following by others.

Food For Thought

The use of traveling is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are.

—Samuel Johnson

The department of public libraries is running useful programmes for youth in the capital. It arranges for students art exhibitions, meetings and conferences at the main public library building in Kabul. A more elaborate youth centre is also being planned by the department. In time, perhaps, the department can extend its youth programmes to the provinces as well.

To begin with the provincial libraries can serve as centres for literacy courses. Opening a library, or in fact any organisation, is one thing; its proper functioning and development is quite another. A library, to run effectively, will have to be in a position not only to procure useful books in ample quantities, but also to give other complementary services to provide incentive to the public to consult books. These might include arranging lectures, showing films and slides, and organising other cultural activities.

It is hardly necessary to stress that these needs are realised by officials in the department of public libraries and the Ministry of Information and Culture. Carrying out such ideas, however, requires funds not available in the department's regular budget. It is here that organisations such as UNESCO or the Asia Foundation could make a much-needed and worthwhile contribution. The Asia Foundation has already made a substantial contribution towards the promotion of libraries. Perhaps part of the National Fund could also be diverted to assist new libraries.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "Parasites in the Clothes of Destitutes." People are sometimes seen frequenting the crowded parts of the city dressed in rags, at times wearing glasses pretending they are blind, at times covering themselves with dressings pretending that they have a broken leg, hand or ribs.

They all have one aim and that is to get other people's sympathy and assistance. These people can be classified into two categories. First of all there are those who really need assistance and then there are those who are professional beggars even though their financial status may be much better than that of the average citizen.

The second type are the real parasites who by needlessly engaging in begging on the one hand spoil the general appearance of the city and its people in the eyes of foreigners and visitors and on the other indirectly instill the idea of laziness and a parasitic way of life in the mind of others.

It is true that our moral and humanitarian sentiments compel us to render assistance to the poor and the needy, but how are we to distinguish between the two categories of beggars just mentioned? We must ignore street beggars and direct any assistance to help the Institute for the Destitute, said the editorial. This organisation assists the weak and the needy. So far it has been able to play an effective role in helping the poor. The Institute has made special progress since it has become part of the Red Crescent Society.

The editorial referred to a recent news item published in connection with the expansion of Marastoon and the construction of medicine depots. And now His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah has ordered that police should help in rounding up beggars and bringing them to Marastoon. This is a step which is very much appreciated, especially since winter is nearing and the poor need help more than ever before.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter signed Mohammad Hussein Aziz drawing the attention of the Kabul Municipal Corporation and the Afghan Electric Institute to the repeated appeals of Gozargah

residents for the repair and lighting of the Gozargah bridge. The bridge is heavily used, but it is surfaced only with sand and gravel supported by thin sheets of plywood running across wooden beams. The surfacing is eroded by traffic or trickles into the river through cracks in the wooden base. Big

holes appear on the bridge and with no lights it becomes very dangerous for pedestrians and cyclists. The letter also called on the municipal authorities to see that shopkeepers in Gozargah abide by the official rates. (Gozargah is a village near the famous Baber gardens on the way to Chilstoon.)

WORLD PRESS

The International Press Institute's American President Barry Bingham told a conference there had been an uneven but sustained progress in the Asian press since the Institute held its first meeting in Tokyo in 1960.

Under the impact of increasing literacy and the Institute's expert advice, delivered in newsrooms all over Asia, some newspapers had reported circulation increases of 50 to 100 per cent.

Bingham said there had also "been quite a wide recognition of the twin objectives of the International Press Institute, the promotion of a free press and responsible press," in spite of some serious setbacks.

But Asian newspapers, faced with increasing production costs, are unable to reach the number of readers they should, the director of the International Press Institute's Asian programme said.

A readership explosion was predicted for industrialised Asia, Director Chowdhury told a working session of the IPI's 15th general assembly.

A major factor for stunting circulation growth, he said, was Asia's inability to produce enough newsprint for the continent.

The New York Times in an editorial on the Israeli raid on Jordan said the raids and counter-raids that have been taking place across Israel's borders are a reflection on the countries concerned and on the United Nations. The rest of the world apparently has to sit around and wonder when or if the skirmishes will turn into battles and the battles into war.

"The world cannot afford a war in the Near East, and the UN is

right and indispensable agency to stop it. Every nation will suffer if Soviet abuse of its veto power continues to block effective restraining action in the Security Council."

A Jakarta newspaper was reported Wednesday to have disclosed the existence of a subversive organisation said to be planning to kidnap top Indonesian leaders and prevent the execution of former Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio.

Japan's Kyodo news service, in a dispatch Wednesday from the Indonesian capital, quoted the newspaper Ampera as saying this group which was planning to overthrow the new Indonesian regime was named "butor".

This illegal organisation was plotting to kidnap army generals, destroy main bridges, obstruct the government's economic stabilisation and the army's security activities Ampera quoted by Kyodo said.

The London Daily Telegraph in an editorial says that "India's grain shortage is already acute and may well lead to widespread and disastrous famine. It will not be alleviated by her political and administrative famine, so pointedly illustrated by the recent crisis in the central government."

"Since her own reserve stocks of grain are bound to prove insufficient, she will once more have to look for relief from abroad. The United States, which provided eight million tons last year, will be unable to repeat aid on a similar scale this year owing to other commitments and local shortages. In the circumstances it is not surprising that India has asked the Soviet Union to supply one million tons of wheat."

Canada Gains A Personality Of Her Own

By S.R.

Although she has been conspicuously active in the arena of international relations for quite some time, it seems that Canada has become more conscious of her presence in world scene for the past three months. For years since she became independent, Canada's foreign policy was basically similar to that of the United States. But during the past few months she has been quietly, but noticeably, drifting into a position which, if pursued with the same vigour and perseverance, will ultimately give her recognition as a personality of her own in the international scene.

The role of Canada in world affairs acquires importance for three main reasons: her membership of the Commonwealth, her membership of the International Control Commission in Indo-China and her role in the Colombo Plan.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth, Canada has been attending all the meetings, playing her role like any other member and emphasising the unity between the former British colonies. Canada, unlike Australia, does not have a discriminatory law of immigration. Many go from the Asian and African Commonwealth countries to that land of 21 million people and settle in any of the 12 main provinces, Canada, which from the point of view of territory is one of the biggest, can absorb several millions from other lands. The country is in need of labour power to exploit its vast mineral and natural resources and to open up new regions, including those near the

land of the Eskimos in the north. As a member of the Commonwealth, Canada has played a major role in the implementation of intergovernmental plans; Canada has extended help both by way of credit and supply of foodstuffs to fellow Commonwealth members.

It is only during the past year that the internal economic situation of the country has shown certain anomalies. Prices have risen by 7 per cent during the past year and some major strikes by workers have resulted in the payment of much higher wages. In the 60-million-pound railway industry a strike ended with a fantastic rise of 40 per cent in the wage bill. However, Canada, being the seventh biggest world exporter, is perhaps the richest among the Commonwealth countries.

The inclusion of Canada in the International Control Commissions in Indo-China takes its root from that country's membership of the United Nations. Canada has been playing a high significant role at the United Nations, and at times of international emergency arising out of military conflict between countries in various regions, has made laudable proposals for solutions. The world well remembers her call for the establishment of a United Nations peace force in the Congo in 1960. She contributed both money and men for the operation.

Now that the war in Vietnam is raging, Canada is anxious to play her peace-making role, as she has done on several previous occasions in the United Nations.

Lester Pearson, the Noble Peace Prize winner and chairman of the World Brotherhood, is convinced that the commission has not been able to carry out its duties diligently.

The recent trip of Paul Martin, the Canadian Foreign Minister, to Warsaw and Moscow, despite the fact that it did not produce any tangible result so far as Vietnam is concerned, was indicative of the unrest in the mind of Pearson.

A high-powered delegation of the Soviet Union visited Canada some time ago. The President of the USSR has been invited to visit Ottawa. The Prime Minister of Canada may himself visit the East European countries. According to an agreement signed some time ago between the Canadian government and Aeroflot, a direct air route between Moscow and Montreal has been established.

Her role in the Colombo Plan brings Canada closer to the Asian countries. Some Asian students are studying in Canada under this plan.

These are growing signs of Canada's intention to combat the geographic isolation forced on her for more than a century, by lack of good world communications. The position has changed now. The old barriers have fallen. Though a member of the western alliance, she seems to be stepping out on her own. These changes are also certain to affect the relations between the French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

Joint Effort To Insure Nuclear Security

Forty-six of the world's non-nuclear states want still further assurance that they will not be attacked or threatened by the power's possessing the deadliest weapon known to man.

Coming from Africa, Asia and Latin America, they declare in a resolution now under consideration in a United Nations General Assembly committee that neither de-escalation nor non-proliferation provides any guarantee that existing nuclear weapons will not be used against small nations which have neither a defence nor means of retaliation.

They are therefore insisting on a promise that nuclear weapons will not be used against non-nuclear nations.

Cameroon, however, would go a step further by exacting a pledge from nuclear powers not to use the weapons against any other state, including those in the nuclear club.

Also under consideration is a proposal by Pakistan that the non-nuclear nations hold a meeting before next July to discuss ways of preventing proliferation and how the security of non-nuclear states can be assured.

Almost half the members of the

UN indicated deep interest in the subject during the preliminary discussion before the political and security committee.

In effect, the move represents an effort on the part of the non-nuclear states to improve upon a resolution on non-proliferation adopted by the General Assembly last November by a vote of 93 to none with five abstentions.

The 1965 resolution urged all states to take necessary steps to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and called upon the 18-nation committee on disarmament to give priority consideration to negotiating an international treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear military devices.

The resolution cautioned against loopholes that would defeat the purposes of the treaty and noted that it should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear states.

Since then China has carried out several nuclear tests and France has also continued to test. China, which is not a member of the UN, has not been a party to any nuclear agreements

and Peking has said flatly it will not be bound by any decisions made either at the UN or at the Geneva by disarmament committee. In the voting last year, France was the only major power not voting in support of the resolution. It abstained.

Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria and Sweden—all signers of a joint memorandum in September of 1965 regarding non-proliferation—are among the leaders in pressing for the adoption of the new 48-power draft now before the committee.

The nuclear powers, were reported reluctant to accept some provisions of the proposals in view of the refusal of the France to accept any limitations on their nuclear activities and the non-participation of China. They indicate it would expose them to possible attack, particularly since there are no firm guarantees or inspection provisions.

A British spokesman indicated his government's opposition to a conference of only non-nuclear states, pointing out that only by the nuclear and non-nuclear states negotiating can any satisfactory agreement be reached.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Smith Has Upper Hand In Rhodesian Dispute

By G. Todd, Former Premier of S. Rhodesia

The fact that Ian Smith is still in the Prime Minister's office one year after UDI is a noteworthy victory for the Rhodesian Front. The passing of a year, does not affect the validity of the High Court's judgement, summed up in the sentence "I feel constrained to hold that the 1965 Constitution is not at the present time the lawful Constitution of the country and the Government set up thereunder is not the lawful Government."

The broad financial position of Rhodesia is probably deteriorating. No great road development is seen. Proposed extensions to the railway system have fallen from being matters of urgent national priority to the level of leisurely provincial squabbles. Those cooperating in African education have been warned of official plans for combining classes so as to make two thousand or more teachers redundant in the interest of economy.

But against these signs of stress Wrathall has set new records in internal borrowing by raising £20 millions this year. Her Majesty's Government has warned investors that the loan issues are illegal and that investors may lose their money. The answer is £20 millions.

One of the great psychological defeats suffered by Wilson results from legal prohibitions which are met only by impotence when defied. The export of a range of commodities has been declared illegal and some of the biggest breakers of the British laws are major British companies. Her Majesty's Government must be well aware of the illegal export of minerals, but while the Navy successfully stopped crude oil coming in, no attempt has been made to stop record mineral production from going out.

This summing up of the present position, while being true in itself, may give a wildly erroneous picture of the broad situation because it draws wide conc-

lusions from too few data. Wilson may hope that everything is much worse than it appears to be and Wilson may be right. It is probably true that the biggest victory to date originates in the happy thought of the "information" department. Statistics have to be top secret or much of the work of this department would be severely handicapped. On the other hand, empty propaganda sayings are made credible by quoting from known successes.

We know that £20 million has been raised in loans and also that all the petroleum products we really need have been found, and perhaps paid for. We have only to use our eyes as the trains go by to guess that our mineral production must be high and we see that it is being exported. It may be true that unsold tobacco is being stored in great quantities and that the whole future of the tobacco industry is in jeopardy.

We know, however, that with the help of South Africa, the cattle industry forges ahead and prices have been maintained at a high level all the year. The sugar industry was almost suffocated at birth but cotton and wheat production expand lustily and Smith is still at the Prime Minister's office, where he intends to stay.

So much has changed, but only on the British side. Wilson has now realised that he will not succeed in breaking away any significant white support from Smith. He therefore has to choose between defeating Smith or dealing with him. Bowden is supposed to be acting on behalf of those who do not accept Smith and UDI, but Bowden accepts the humiliation of talking only to white leaders and being refused access to the leaders of the mass of the people. His readiness to come to Rhodesia on such terms is in itself a victory for the Rhodesian Front.

Smith announces that the talks have reached a critical stage. He

says that the six principles have been accepted by both sides. This corroborates a belief that, as the principles are worded today, they form an empty guarantee from Wilson to the majority of the people of this land. On the other hand they mean so little to Smith that they can be accepted without embarrassing his plans for an indefinite continuation of white minority rule.

All attempts to give the six principles either significant form or a cutting edge have been firmly resisted by Her Majesty's Government. The most significant suggestion to date has been the call for "no independence before majority rule," but this is not acceptable to either party. Smith spurns the sanctity of a Constitution and defies the world so that he can maintain white minority rule in Rhodesia.

If Britain comes to terms with aq ilim asqu mou "esapouy Smith's terms: white minority rule will continue and the Land Apportionment Act will not be distributed. This is the only possible outcome of negotiating with Smith. If Bowden holds that it is the legal and moral responsibility of Her Majesty's Government to achieve integration of the races and majority rule in Rhodesia then his only hope is to stop negotiating and to defeat Smith. If Bowden believes he can negotiate for racial integration and majority rule with the Rhodesian Front his simplicity verges on irresponsibility.

Smith's position is clear but what is Wilson's position? He is apparently more afraid of the outcome of a United Nations adventure than is Smith. The danger Wilson foresees is that South Africa would become involved. That, surely, is Smith's belief also. Perhaps Wilson's deep fear is Smith comforting assurance... Perhaps the day has come when South Africa is ready to level the United Nations and would accept

(Contd. on page 4)

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AIR SERVICE**SUNDAY****Ariana Afghan Airlines**

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Arrival-0950
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1330
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0730
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0930

Iranian Airlines

Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0830
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-0930

Indian Airlines

New-Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1125
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-1345

MONDAY**Ariana Afghan Airlines**

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Arrival-1430
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1500
Kabul-Amritsar
Departure-0730
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1530

P.T.A.

Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1130

Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121
Police	20507
De Afghanistan Bank	20045
Radio Afghanistan	24385
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731
	24732
New Clinic	24272
Bakhtar News Agency	20413

Local Italian Elections First For Socialist Party

Rome—A number of local councils in Italy, having been in office for four years or administered by a representative of the central government, will have to be re-elected this autumn. The Ministry of the Interior has issued a statement that these elections will take place on Sunday, November 27. In certain mountainous localities voting will be held on November 13, two weeks earlier.

Among the more important cities affected are Trieste, Siena, Ravenna, Massa and Carrara. New provincial councils will also be elected at Trieste, Massa and Carrara. Apart from the above, elections will be held in another 257 communities, of which 67 have populations of over 5,000 and 190 have populations of under 5,000.

The proportional system will be used in the former and the majority system in the latter. Persons living in the areas concerned total 1,740,000 but actual voters number 1,180,000. However, these figures do not include some Sicilian communities. Elections in these localities will take place after agreement has been reached with the Sicilian regional government.

These will be the first elections to be held after the founding of the new Socialist Party, resulting from a merger of the old Socialist movement and the Social Democrat Party. This fusion of two political groups both belonging to the centre-left coalition government—already decided by the responsible leaders—should be a definite fact by the time these next local elections take place.

By that time, all the moves necessary to the merger will have been completed and the new party will then have to decide what platform it will adopt. However, it already appears likely that individual lists of candidates will be presented everywhere and these will be compiled on the basis of an equal footing for former Socialists and Social Democrats, except in rare cases where an independent may be nominated. Voting papers will be distinguished by a crest with the symbols of both parties, in a circle and the letters "PSI-PSDI".



Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, President of the Government Printing Press, conferred over refreshments with the mayor of Riga, a city in the Republic of Latvia, during his recent trip to Russia in observance of 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Briton Drives From London To Kabul In 7 Days; Tells Needs For Such Touring

This article, extracted from *Motor*, published in London, tells one way tourists might find it interesting to travel to Afghanistan in the coming years.

It is only just over 5,000 miles from London to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan and my aim was to drive there in under 10 days. In fact the outward journey took a few hours over seven driving days, the return a few hours under.

This may or may not be a record, but it does prove, I think, that it is already within the scope of the ordinary motorist to take his holiday in exciting parts of Asia which he might once have thought of as beyond reach in four weeks.

The route to Kabul is fairly straightforward: Ostend, Munich, Graz, the long way round to Zagreb, Belgrade, Sofia, Istanbul, which you can reach in two to two and a half days, Ankara.

From here you can take three roads which start out on good tarmac and deteriorate steadily as you travel eastwards. If you are in a hurry go south through Kayseri. If it is scenery you are after, either the Black Sea route, Samsun, Trabzon, Erzurum, or through the central mountains, will more than satisfy you.

You cross the Turko-Iranian border under the watchful eye of Mount Ararat; thence on to Tabriz and Tehran on some very bad dirt roads which will give your car quite a pounding. Highways are being built and when complete, in three or four years, they will knock two days off the journey.

From Tehran the most interesting route is north on a good tarmac road to Amol on the Caspian Sea and then along the coastal plain. The road is liable to be blocked by landslides which may send you on some hair-raising detours up tracks in the mountains.

The other road south of the mountains skirts the Great Salt Desert and is not recommended for mid-day driving. In any case, the best time of year to travel for both road conditions and temperature is April or May when the passes are usually just free from snow and it is not yet too hot in the plains.

The last city before Afghanistan is Meshed, a place of pilgrimage for Shia Moslems and well worth seeing. Then at the Afghan frontier you will come to 80 miles of the best free breakers' yard in the world before at Herat you are miraculously swept along 900 miles of superb concrete and tarmac highways, on to Kandahar and Kabul.

The first and most essential requirement for such a trip is a tough, preferably comfortable, vehicle with very high ground clearance. We took a 1965 Mercedes 200 Estate car (petrol).

The second requirement is two experienced drivers, for Iranian, and to a slightly lesser extent Afghan and Turkish, lorry drivers are homicidal lunatics on the road. One's first experience of traffic in Tehran, unless you happen to be a hardened stock car driver, can be rather frightening.

You need to take a good range of spares but the vital thing is tyres.

Two spare wheels, a spare outer and two inner tubes are really the indispensable minimum. It may sound odd to say so, but it would be worth getting a garage tyre-removing tool. We had eight punctures in one day in Persia, due to the nails shed like moulting hair by those picturesque but accursed pony traps and donkey carts. Although the local people are helpful and probably the finest mechanical improvisers in the world their rather brutal methods will soon ruin your tyres. They will do anything, from running a lorry over the wheel to loosen the tyre to stuffing grass in to an outer we would have put on the scrap heap years ago, in order to limp home.

Except in Europe, petrol is very cheap, averaging about 2s. a gallon, so your major cost is depreciation on the car due to mileage and wear and tear.

Food is cheap and delectable and I recommend it provided you have codeine, enterovioform and achromycin to deal with the full range of stomach troubles if you are unlucky. Hotels are inexpensive if not luxurious, so you can live well on 30s. a day, all in.

You will need certificates of immunisation against smallpox, and cholera, and one for yellow fever can save delays at frontiers.

Various maps of Middle East are available and the Afghan tourist office has a road map of Afghanistan but these should not be relied on too heavily. You will need Yugoslav, Bulgarian, Iranian and Afghan visas.



This map shows the route of the London-Kabul expedition.

LEIBNIZ, A TRUE RENAISSANCE MAN

When France's King Louis XIV prepared to deal The Netherlands a fatal military blow in 1672, the Chancery Revision Councillor Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz traveled to Paris on a diplomatic mission for a small German principality on the Rhine.

He presented a highly spectacular project to the Sun King, the Christian Majesty, the King of France, would be much better off to attack Islamic Egypt than his weak neighbours in the North, Leibniz believed.

It was an unsuccessful enterprise. The Sun King was not interested in the land of the pyramids. Holland was only able to save itself by a final desperate act: by opening the locks. Leibniz, however, used his stay in Paris to meet the leading French intellectuals of that era and to gain important impulses for his scientific and mathematic studies. His invention of differential and integral arithmetic dates back to this period.

Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, who combined the entire knowledge of his age within him as only a few scholars had before and only a few after him, died on November 14, 1716-250 years ago. His extensive works are made up of highly heterogeneous elements and include treatises, expositions, testimonials, essays, dialogues and letters.

During his lifetime, only his freedom theory, "Essai de Theodicee", was published. His famous "Monadologie" (the theory of the last units of the cosmic system) was first

published in 1840. Even today, important parts of his works remain unpublished in the State Library in Hannover.

The fields in which he worked included in addition to philosophy, law, politics, history and language research, mathematics, physics, biology and technology. "There was absolutely nothing that did not attract his interest", Egon Friedell once said.

His father was a professor at the University of Leipzig, the city in which Leibniz was born on July 1, 1646. Barely 15, he entered the university of his birth city, then studied in Jena and Altdorf, where he

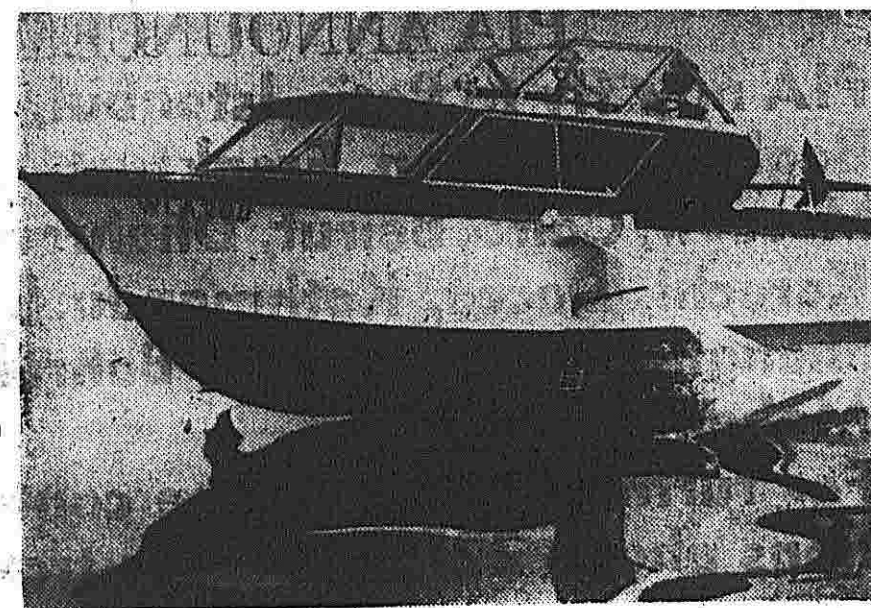
took the doctor's degree in 1667.

He travelled to France, England and Holland, where he visited Spinosa, in the services of the Elector of Mainz. He never remained in his study for any length of time; he actively participated in the world of diplomacy and court life.

His ineffectual attempts to achieve a religious unity, to have the Czar participate in the Utrecht peace negotiations in 1713 and the imperial ban on Charles XII of Sweden were for the most part carried out on his own.

His scholarly work had a more enduring effect. In the 40 years of

(Contd. on page 4)

**Darwin Tulips Presented To Kabul Municipality****By Our Own Reporter**

The Kabul Municipality was presented with a gift of ten thousand tulip bulbs by J.F. Boers, Manager of Hollandia Company, and S.G.J. Veenstra, Manager of Royal Dutch Airlines in Kabul.

The bulbs of Darwin tulips were offered to Prof. Mohammad Asghar, Mayor of Kabul, at his office November 16. The air freight cost of transporting the bulbs was donated by KLM. The flowers will be grown in Zarnigar Park.

The Mayor thanked KLM and Hollandia for the gift and said that the flowers will add beauty to the city. Tulips have not been grown in the park, yet. The gift was given at the right time, since tulips are potted in autumn.

The tulip is a genus of bulbous herbs belonging to the lily family. They are found wild along the northern shores of the Mediterranean, Armenia, Afghanistan, Iran and central Asia to Japan. The cup-shaped flowers have six regular segments in two rows, six free stamens and three ovaries with a sessile stigma, which ripens into leathery, many-seeded capsule.

The species are numerous, and are distinguished one from another by the scales of the bulb being woolly or smooth on the inner surface, by the character of the flower stalks, by the filaments being hairy or otherwise, and by other characteristics.

Owing to the great beauty of the flowers they have long been favourites in European gardens, and have been crossed and re-crossed till it has become almost impossible to determine their original types.

Tulips which have sprung from *Tulipa gesneriana* are arranged in separate classes. Of these the most important are Darwin tulips, the kind given to the municipality of Kabul. There are, in addition, various other secondary groups, named bizzarres, bybloemens, parrots, rembrandts, and striped tulips, according to their colour and markings.

Tulips are readily raised from seeds, and the seedlings, when they first flower, after about seven years cultivation, are of one colour. That is, they are self-coloured. Judged by their florists' rules, they are either good or bad in form, and pure or sustained (white or yellow) at the base.

The badly formed and sustained flowers are thrown away while the good and pure ones are kept. These are known as "breeder tulips" nations.

A REVOLUTION IN BOOKS

The tremendous changes in the world of books over the past few decades have now attained the proportions of a revolution. In fact, "in our age, the book is recovering its true function—to serve not as a monument but as a vehicle of communication."

This is the basic theme of *The Book Revolution* by Robert Escarpit, French critic and expert on comparative literature, published in English by UNESCO and Harrap of London.

Escarpit believes that the appearance of the mass-circulation book, or "paperback", is probably the most important cultural development in the second half of the twentieth century. "The mass-circulation book," he writes, "is as different from the classical book as was the printed book from the manuscript and the manuscript from the clay tablet. This mutation, in fact, will eventually change the content of books, just as it is already transforming the dialogue between author and reader which constitutes the reality of literature."

Escarpit supports his ideas with a number of tables and diagrams. Discussing world book production, he points out that it is at present highly concentrated in a few countries, with six 'giants' producing over 20,000 titles each every year, out of a world total of some 400,000; these countries, with six others, together account for three quarters of the world's book production.

This picture, however, is likely to change as the book production of developing countries gets under way. Already the growth rate of the output of Afro-Asian nations is higher than that of the European

countries. "The mass-circulation book," he writes, "is as different from the classical book as was the printed book from the manuscript and the manuscript from the clay tablet. This mutation, in fact, will eventually change the content of books, just as it is already transforming the dialogue between author and reader which constitutes the reality of literature."

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Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Commenting on the announcement that Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has asked a commission composed of representatives from three Ministries to review the traffic law project, *Walanga*, published in Gardez of Pakhtia province, says it is hoped that with the advent of such a law reckless driving will be stopped and our traffic will be ordered and disciplined.

The newspaper commends the decision of the government to draft such a law, and also review various other laws which the government is drafting to improve social conditions.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

In another editorial *Walanga* discusses the approach of government officials to the public. The paper says that in our society, government officials form the most enlightened group and therefore they should prove the most effective elements in solving the difficulties of the public.

Walanga says officials should bring the public and government closer together for the welfare of the country. No matter what good intentions a government may have, it is the behaviour of officials that will influence the attitude of the public to the government and the extent of their cooperation with it.

Government officials should assist the people. If such an attitude is adopted by all civil servants—whether they hold big or small posts—it will bring about a marked change in the people's attitude and they will cooperate with the government, concludes the paper.

HM VISITS AI KHANAM

Ittehad Baghlan in an editorial comments on the visit paid by His Majesty the King to some northern provinces of the country. The paper lauds the deep interest His Majesty takes in the discovery of historic relics and says that his visit to Ai Khanam, where relics of a Graeco-Buddhist civilisation have been discovered, is the manifestation of this interest.

The paper adds that, Afghans throughout the centuries have considered the King the symbol of national unity, and the fact that during the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah Afghanistan has made marked progress in social and economic fields has further increased the love of the people for their Monarch. The newspaper welcomes His Majesty's visit to Baghlan and prays for the further progress and prosperity of Afghanistan under his guidance.

DOSHI-SHERKHAN HIGHWAY

In a comment on the opening of the Doshi-Sherkhan highway which took last Sunday, *Sanah* published in Ghazni, says that the highway will play a great role in the country's communication system in linking our northern and eastern borders. Salang highway, part of this system shortened the distance between northern and southern Afghanistan. The Doshi-Sherkhan highway, a part of that highway, will further shorten this distance.

HUMANITARIAN FEELINGS

Under the heading "Prosperity of the Nation Must be Secured", *Toloi Afghan*, published in Kandahar, comments on the humanitarian feelings which are very strong among our people. The government of Prime Minister Maiwandwal by adopting a progressive democratic policy, thus pledges itself to support these patriotic and humanitarian forces in the country so that our people may advance in all area of life.

The paper says Maiwandwal's programmes will succeed because social consciousness has been strengthened among our people. They are now more than ever ready to render their assistance to realise national prosperity and well-being. *Toloi Afghan* says that as a result of this national awakening we will see education expand in the country and effective schemes launched against disease, ignorance and hunger.

HOSPITALS IN PROVINCES

Ittefaq Islam, published in Herat, in an editorial supports the Plan of the Public Health Ministry to build hospitals in the provinces. The paper said that until a few years ago, when hospitals with modern facilities were available only in the capital, people from the provinces faced many difficulties in bringing sick to Kabul.

Fortunately, says the paper, the government, aware of these hardships, has embarked on a major plan to build modern provincial health institutions. Among the many provinces where such hospitals will be built is Chaghcharan, the centre of Ghor for which a 32-bed hospital has been planned.

The paper also comments on the fact that hospitals first of all will be built in remote provinces, and on the mother and child welfare centres which will be built in Kandahar and Herat with the help of an international organisation. This too is going to be of great help in improving health in western Afghanistan.

The paper hopes that Herat's well-to-do will render the necessary assistance for building a maternity hospital there. The maps and designs of such a hospital have already been submitted to provincial authorities, reports *Ittefaq Islam*.

New Hovercraft

Langenargen (DaD)—That elegance and comfort can be united in a sporty vessel was recently proven by a shipbuilder in Langenargen on Lake Constance (Federal Republic of Germany). In a year of developmental work, he built the thirteenth and safest "Hovercraft" in the world. Unique features of this smartlooking cabin-boat is the absolutely quiet motor. Noteworthy is in addition the low use of gasoline required by the 1.6 ton, 21 ft. boat that reaches a top speed of 40 mph.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Planning held a reception Wednesday evening in the Kabul Hotel honouring the chief of the Washington economic advisory mission, Robert Nathan. The function was attended by the Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, members of the Ministries of Finance and Planning and foreign experts assisting the Planning Ministry.

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—The World Bank delegation which came to Kabul a month ago at the invitation of the government to study the draft of Afghanistan's Third Five Year Plan, left Kabul Thursday. During its stay here the delegation held talks with officials and inspected some of the projects being implemented.

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai returned to Kabul Thursday evening from an inspection tour of Bamian's health facilities.

World Briefs

ALGIERS, Nov. 19, (DPA).—Algeria Thursday signed an agreement with the United Nations here providing for the training of 6,300 agricultural experts at a cost of \$3,150,000.

GENEVA, Nov. 19, (DPA).—Hungary will in future participate as observer in plenary sessions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), following a decision taken at a GATT council meeting Thursday. Of the East bloc countries, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are full GATT members with voting rights. Poland is an associate member and Rumania is represented by an observer.

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 19, (AP).—Zambia has accused the Anglo-American Corporation—one of the world's biggest copper producers—of slanting its financial reports to attack the Zambian government.

Minister Grey Zulu said the corporation's reports, published Thursday, were prepared "most extraordinarily."

The quarterly statements of the group said four mines in Zambia showed nose-diving profits—attributed to coal shortages caused by neighbouring Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence and the imposition of an export tax on copper.

BONN, Nov. 19, (DPA).—Plans to establish a "hot line" between Washington and Bonn have been postponed due to the present critical political situation in West Germany, informed sources said here Thursday.

Yefremov Leaves

Continued from Page 1
wal; His Excellency Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Abdul Satar Shalizi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; His Excellency Ahmadullah Minister of Public Works and other officials. All of them showed great attention to the members of the Soviet government delegation.

In the course of these meetings sincere exchanges of views were made on matters related to the relations of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and other questions of interest to both sides. The memories of this trip and the kindness shown to the Soviet delegation will always remain fresh.

As the Soviet government delegation leaves this sunny and hospitable land it conveys its best wishes for the prosperity and progress of Afghanistan and new successes in the economic, social, and cultural development of the countries. We are certain that the friendly relations and close cooperation between our countries will be expanded and consolidated in the future as well.

Hong Kong Police Make Large Drug Haul

HONGKONG, Nov. 19, (Reuters).—Police here Friday night made one of their largest drug hauls for some time when they raided a chicken farm in the new territories and seized about 3,600 lb. (1,630 kilos) of raw opium and 300 lb. (136 kilos) of morphine.

T.E. Clunie, director of the criminal investigation Department here, estimated their wholesale price at about 1,700,000 Hongkong dollars (106,000 sterling) and their retail value at about 14 million Hongkong dollars (803,000 sterling).

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Italian cinematograph colour film in English
THE QUEEN OF TARTAR

PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 5, 7 and 9:30 Italian cinematograph colour film in English
THE QUEEN OF TARTAR

BEHZAD CINEMA
At 2 p.m. Indian film.
SIKANDER AZAM
and at 5 p.m. Indian colour film.
MUMTA

KABUL NENDARY
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Indian film.
APNE HOI PARAI

Debre Holds Talks In USSR On Technical Cooperation

MOSCOW, Nov. 19, (Tass).—The Soviet Union and France should have a clear perspective in the development of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

This idea was stated by the French Minister of Economy and Finance Michel Debre during his Friday's meeting with Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the state planning committee Nikolai Baibakov. Debre said that the Soviet Union and France should take fuller account of their possibilities in order to help one another in advancing economy, science and engineering.

Nikolai Baibakov agreed with this. In his opinion France could take part in the development of

some branches of the Soviet Union's economy, for instance mining and the building of processing enterprises.

Nikolai Baibakov said that the services of French firms could be paid for with, for instance, the produce of industrial establishments built with their help. He pointed out that firms of several countries had already approached the Soviet Union with such offers, expressing readiness to supply equipment for chemical works in exchange for their produce. Contracts have already been signed with some of these firms.

The light industry was mentioned as another area where the prospects for cooperation seem good. France has already received a Soviet application for 100 million rubles worth of equipment for this industry.

(Altogether the Soviet Union is prepared to spend 500 million rubles on the purchases of various industrial equipment from France within the next few years).

During the meeting confidence was expressed that some contracts with French firms would be signed soon. "As you see our economic relations can go far beyond usual trade exchanges," Baibakov said. "The area of our cooperation can be very broad if France displays interest in this."

Working together with the Soviet specialists on an accelerator which will yield a beam of protons with the energy of 70 billion electron volt, the French scientists will be in a privileged position, Michel Debre said during a conversation with Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR state committee for the use of atomic energy.

Over a period of years, it will be the most powerful accelerator in the world and the results obtained there will considerably enrich the world science. The French side will do its best to make this work successful, Debre said.

The two countries agreed that the French specialists will build a liquid hydrogen bubble chamber which will be unique in its dimensions for the accelerator now under construction near Moscow.

Johnson Undergoes Successful Surgery

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, U.S. President Lyndon Johnson Wednesday underwent successful surgery for the removal of a polyp in his throat and the closure of an incisional hernia.

Minutes after the early morning operation, White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers told newsmen, "the President is resting well and the doctors are satisfied with the outcome of the surgery and the President's condition."

Moyers said the doctors made a microscopic examination of the polyp and found it to be non-cancerous, as they had expected. The polyp, or growth of tissue, was on the edge of the President's right vocal cord. Its removal took 17 minutes.

The incisional hernia which was closed was in the area of the President's gall bladder operation 13 months ago. The closure took 19 minutes.

Moyers said that throughout the 53-minute operation Johnson's heart functioning and blood pressure were monitored and remained steady.

Johnson is expected to remain in the hospital for several days, Moyers said.

Dr. Wilbur Gould, who performed the throat surgery, told newsmen after the operation the President could expect to feel discomfort in his throat for three to four weeks, and to be hoarse for about five weeks.

Dr. George Hallenbeck, who corrected the hernia and who also performed the gall bladder operation, told reporters Johnson is making "a rapid recovery" and could expect to leave the hospital in a few days.

Dr. James C. Cain, the President's personal physician, described Johnson's general health as "really quite good."

Czech President Arrives In India

BOMBAY, Nov. 19, (Reuters).—President Antonin Novotny of Czechoslovakia and his wife Mrs. Bozena Novotny arrived here Friday night by special aircraft from Addis Ababa. They were received at the airport by the governor of Maharashtra state, P.V. Chelrian and Mrs. Chelrian.

The Novotnys, after visiting the atomic energy establishment at Bombay, will leave for New Delhi. President Novotny made a brief tour of Jibouti earlier Friday when his plane stopped at the capital of French Somaliland on his way here from Addis Ababa.

During a four-day state visit to Ethiopia he had talks with Emperor Haile Selassie on the international situation and relations between the two countries.

Johnson, Eisenhower Meet For Hour

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, (DPA).—U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson plans to send former President Dwight D. Eisenhower on a goodwill tour of several Asian countries, reliable sources said here Thursday.

This plan is thought to have been the main theme of a one-hour talk which Eisenhower had with Johnson at Bethesda hospital where the President is recovering from two minor surgical operations.

When he was president, Eisenhower visited several Asian countries and is highly thought of in India, Pakistan, South Korea and the Philippines.

So far he has apparently not said definitely whether he is prepared to undertake such a strenuous journey in the coming year.

NOTICE

Mr. Fawad Shakar, from Lebanon, whose contract with the Travel Institute Famir Ltd. is over, is leaving Afghanistan. The offices, institutes, merchants and other people who have had business with him should inform the Ministry of Commerce within 15 days.

Tennis Champions Get Trophies

KABUL, Nov. 19, (Bakhtar).—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi Thursday presented cups to winners in the Kabul and International tennis tournaments at the International Club.

The champions in the Kabul tournament from 1958 to 1966 were: 1958 Farouqi; 1959 Sardar Salahuddin Ghazi; 1960-61 Mohammad Omar Seraj; 1962 Sardar Nezamuddin Ghazi; 1963-66 Mohammad Omar Seraj.

Seraj, champion for three consecutive years, won the Ghazi Cup, named after the late Shah Mahmoud Khan Ghazi.

In the international men's singles tournament Mohammad Omar Seraj was first and Sardar Salahuddin Ghazi second. In the women's singles Mrs. I. Liehl was first and Mrs. Sauer Milch second. In the men's doubles Mohammad Omar Seraj and Sardar Salahuddin Ghazi were first, and W. Schult and W. Anderson second. In the women's doubles Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Sauer Milch were first and Mrs. Liehl and Mrs. E. Lober second. In the mixed doubles Mrs. Lober and Abdul Razak were first and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson second.

The British Embassy won the foreign team championship.

Ayub In UK

(Contd. from page 1)
He replied that the questioner was really asking if partition had been a mistake.

"It was not a mistake" he said. "I know terrible things happened with partition, but if the country had remained as one far more terrible things would have happened. There would have been a civil war on that sub-continent on a very big scale indeed."

Two conflicting ideologies, he said, could not live side by side. "We believe in common brotherhood and giving people an equal opportunity," he said.

President Ayub said to further questions that any Kashmir solution would have to be a compromise satisfactory to three parties—Pakistan, India and the people of Kashmir—and it would have to be a solution people could live with free from worry about each other.

That had been his offer and if India was willing to come to terms with Pakistan, an acceptable solution could be found, he said.

Ayub Khan and King Hussein of Jordan in a joint communique issued at the end of President of Pakistan's visit prior to his departure for London have stressed their firm belief that Islam is the religion of peace, charity, and true social justice, radio Amman reported.

The communique, issued simultaneously in Amman and Rawalpindi after the four-day visit to Jordan of President Ayub, said the two heads of state said they appreciated the big responsibility Jordan was bearing in connection with the Palestine problem and as a state in the first line of defence of the Arab world against Israeli aggression.

When they visited the area of last Sunday's Israeli raid, they had been able to acquaint themselves personally with an example of that aggression.

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Rhodesian Dispute

(Contd. from page 2)
responsibility for Rhodesia's economy and her security. Is South Africa ready to extend her defence commitments to the Zambesi? Perhaps this is already her boundary?

So we arrive at another crisis, and it may be that Her Majesty's Government believes that it faces not only a responsibility to four million Rhodesian Africans but a wider, and even more vital, cause—to keep Rhodesia apart from South Africa and the whole issue away from the United Nations.

In his final telephone call to Smith before UDI was declared Wilson showed himself ready to make wide concessions. Behind this readiness to retreat so far was the deep fear of the economic collapse of Zambia and perhaps the whole of East Africa. Wilson wishes to save East Africa from itself. Today the implications of United Nations intervention are being weighed by Her Majesty's Government against the known dangers of giving in to Smith.

There is little doubt that Bowden is impressed with what was the policy of the United Federal Party under Sir Roy Welensky. This was a policy of sweet reasonableness: the policy of the B roll. Give all the votes that are asked for but ensure that they add up to minority representation. To the African people this was frustration added to repression. Nevertheless, if Smith is prepared to say the "right" things it appears he will be met by a very willing Britain. If, however, I have quite misunderstood Bowden's attitude and the negotiations have real meaning, and if they demand inescapable concessions, then the final decision must come from South Africa, even though it is delivered in the name of Rhodesia by Smith.

If Britain's terms for agreement visualise racial integration and early majority rule, and if Smith believes that acceptance means compliance, then he might feel compelled to make Rhodesia an appendage of so strong a State with similar racial and political beliefs to those of the Rhodesian Front. In such circumstances Rhodesia will knock at the door of South Africa.

NATO Meeting

(Contd. from page 1)
Logistic and infrastructure rearrangements made necessary by France's decision to quit NATO's military structure should be concluded "with all dispatch," and the mobility of NATO forces should be improved and further "backed up" to enable them to meet any threat, including a threat to the flanks. They approved and forwarded to the NATO council a proposed charter for conversion of the parliamentarians' conference into an Atlantic Assembly, and recommended that member governments adopt an agreement establishing such an Assembly during 1967.

In a resolution on European unity and Atlantic partnership, they welcomed Britain's announced intention to seek entry into the European Common Market and called for continuing efforts "to create a dynamic united Europe able to join with America as an equal partner."

Another economic resolution calls for "an extraordinary effort to reduce tariffs in all sectors within the Kennedy round negotiations."

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Sunday, Nov. 20
Happy Hour 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.
Horse Racing 8 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 21
Soviet feature film at 8 p.m.

SECOND VOLUME
The Government Printing Press has recently completed the printing of the second volume of the translation of the HOLY KORAN. It is on sale now at the Avicenna Plozanzal next to the building of the Ministry of Education-Mohammad Jan Khan Road-Kabul.

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